

SOCIAL HALL REJUVENATED

Reopening of This Historic Structure Last Evening a Notable Event.

FIRST PRESIDENCY AS HOSTS

Ballroom Re-Dedicated—Speeches Recalling Almost Forgotten Incidents, Banquet and Dancing Features.

With hair silvered by years of time and struggle, eyes robbed of the luster, and limbs of the sprightliness they had known in days of the first dedication of the old historic place, a band of veterans gathered at the old Social Hall last night, and enacted in thought, word and deed the scenes of a half century ago. From the walls looked down portraits of well remembered and revered faces, men who had assisted and participated in the festivities of its past events, and had led in the great march and struggle which marked the attainment of such vintage as could give time to pleasure. Every past president of the Latter-day Saints church, together with men who were prominent in its history were represented there in portrait and reminiscence, throughout the memorable scene.

The festivity began with an old time supper served in the lower hall, where long lines of tables showed bright with flowers and ferns, sprigs of daffodils, pots of blooming hyacinths and geraniums, interspersed with vases so daintily chosen and served that they were in themselves a part of the decoration. Afterward in the hall upstairs came the program from a stage converted by tireless hands and generous donation into a luxurious drawing room. Then came the dancing on the polished hardwood floor, laid to supplant the oldtime planks hewn from native canyon trees in days of old.

First group weary with steps of careworn days found off time as an outworn shoe and tripped with old time sprightliness through the lively cotillon, the pioneer dance. Then came the benediction, disarming all to their respective homes, with "the blessing of the Lord."

This the ensemble of the memorable scene which reopened Social Hall, the detail was picturesque and most interesting and is given below.

The re-opening of the old Social Hall, on State street, last evening, as a place of wholesome amusement for the Latter-day Saints, was made notable by the presence of many veteran pioneers, and members of their families, who gathered in glad response to the invitation extended to them by the first presidency of the Church.

The old building has been thoroughly renovated, but not materially changed. It is as substantial and safe now as when first built, and is another monument of the thorough manner of construction which characterized all public edifices erected under President Young's supervision.

FIRST PRESIDENCY HOSTS.

The first presidency were the hosts of the occasion, and their aids were Edna L. Smith, Susie Y. Gates, Ann D. Grovesbeck, and other ladies of the auxiliary committee of the Genealogical society.

Among the guests were all the members of the quorum of apostles now in the city, also Hiram B. Clawson, John F. Caine, Mrs. Margaret Clawson, Patriarch John Smith, Bishop George Romney, A. Milton Musser, Bathsheba W. Smith, Emmeline B. Wells, Bishop Charles W. Nibley, Bishop David H. Smith, President Joseph F. Smith, President Richard W. Young, President Frank Y. Taylor and other prominent members of the Church, with their wives and daughters.

The company commenced gathering at an early hour, as of yore, 6 p. m., and all were soon engaged in exchanging reminiscences concerning dances, theatricals, and meetings of various kinds which have taken place in the hall during the many years intervening since its erection in 1852.

Four long tables, plentifully covered with tempting eatables, were in the basement, and, at 7 p. m., the guests were seated. The blessing was asked by President Lund, and the delicious and elaborate dinner which clever cooks had prepared, and fair waitresses served pleasingly was thoroughly enjoyed. Afterwards the company adjourned to the assembly room, where the following impromptu program was rendered: President Joseph F. Smith acting as chairman:

IMPROMPTU PROGRAM.

The assemblage, led by Elder Hyrum M. Smith, sang the hymn, "God moves in a mysterious way." President Smith gave a brief statement concerning the intended uses of the Social Hall, when it was first planned and erected. It was first planned upon existing need for a recreation hall, for all manner of amusements such as Latter-day Saints might properly enjoy. Stringent rules were made in regard to dances, "round" dancing was not permitted, and proper decorum on all occasions was insisted upon. He referred to the fact that President Brigham Young, Elder C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells and other prominent men whom he named frequently participated in the dancing in this hall. It has been used for a great variety of purposes, and it has now been renovated with the intention of again making it a place for the saints to congregate and be comforted in olden times, and will now be re-dedicated for that purpose.

REDEDICATION.

The dedicatory prayer was then offered by Presiding Bishop Charles W. Nibley. A. Milton Musser, a member of the building committee, said that when the committee first met they were informed by President Young that he wanted them to erect a "fun hall." The speaker related the incidents connected with the building, and told about the convening of the United States court in the basement, under the jurisdiction of Judge R. L. Clark.

John T. Caine spoke of his arrival in Salt Lake City in 1852, at the time the Social hall was first opened, and told of his joining the Deseret Dramatic association, which provided the theatrical performances in the hall. He gave some historical information concerning the drama in early times in Salt Lake City, and endeavored President Young's idea in regard to permitting nothing but good plays to be presented. He informed the audience that he and his family lived in the hall for some time, and his eldest son was born there.

President Smith spoke of having seen Hiram B. Clawson on the stage, in a theatrical performance, in Nauvoo, about 1844. He introduced Hiram B. Clawson as "the youngest old man of his acquaintance, except President Winder."

Hiram B. Clawson responded, stating that to Joseph Smith, the prophet, should be accorded the credit of hav-

ing first urged the saints to engage in theatrical performances, of a proper kind; and his purpose in so doing was to draw their minds from brooding too much on their trials. He recounted a number of historical facts concerning early theatrical affairs in Utah, with which he was closely identified, and said he may now be regarded as the oldest living theatrical manager in the United States.

Bishop George Romney, who worked as a carpenter and builder on the Social hall, expressed gratification at its being reopened for its original purpose. He then spoke incidentally concerning President Young's insistence upon the utmost decorum on the part of those who were permitted to enter the hall.

Mrs. Margaret G. Clawson gave a humorous description of some of her early experiences on the stage of the Social Hall.

President John R. Winder referred to the many uses that the Social Hall has been put to in the past, and expressed the hope that, for the future, it will be regarded as a place dedicated to the service of the Lord and His people. He warmly commended the presiding bishop, and the sisters, who have worked so faithfully in renovating the building, and for their success in making it so attractive.

Oliver's quadrille band was then called upon, and the company engaged in good, old-fashioned cotillon dancing, until 11:30 p. m. President Winder, whose age is 88 years, took an active part in the dances, as did also nearly all of the others present. At intervals Hiram J. Grant and Hyrum M. Smith sang old-time hymns.

Benediction was offered by Elder John Henry Smith.

A COMMON COLD.

We claim that if catching cold could be avoided some of the most dangerous and fatal diseases would never be heard of. A cold often forms a culture bed for germs of infectious diseases. Consumption, pneumonia, diphtheria and scarlet fever, four of the most dangerous and fatal diseases, are of this class. The culture bed formed by the cold favors the development of the germs of these diseases, that would not otherwise find lodgment. There is little danger, however, of any of these diseases being contracted when a good expectorant rough medicine like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used. It cleans out these culture beds that favor the development of the germs of these diseases. That is why this remedy has proved so universally successful in preventing pneumonia. It not only cures your cold quickly, but minimizes the risk of contracting these dangerous diseases. For sale by all druggists.

FIRST LINK COMPLETE.

The first link to be built in Nevada in what is proposed to be a through Salt Lake-Los Angeles telephone line has just been completed by the Utah-Nevada Telephone company, whose headquarters are in this city. Hugh Thomas is superintendent of the Utah-Nevada company and he reports that arrangements have just been completed for an east and west trunk line covering the new country of Clark, Nevada, which has just been created by the legislature. The new county is made up of the south half of Lincoln county and Las Vegas is the new county seat. The company is now establishing a toll line between its Caliente and Pioche exchanges.

Most disfiguring skin eruptions, acne, pimples, rashes, etc., are due to impure blood. Burdock Blood Purifiers is a cleansing blood tonic. Makes you clear-eyed, clear-brained, clear-skinned.

JAKEMAN ENTERS PLEA.

Says He Did Not Embezzle Newspaper Plant.

At some time Justice of peace Stanley A. Hanks will have quite a tangle involving the alleged embezzlement of a newspaper plant to reveal. On Monday J. T. Jakeman, manager of the Salt Lake Argus, posted a notice on his office door reading as follows: "J. T. Jakeman's private office, keep out." D. P. Felt called to take charge of the paper and was greatly surprised to see the sign, but was more surprised to find the door barred. He forced an entrance and was met by Jakeman, who struck him several blows and threatened to use a mallet. Shortly thereafter a complaint was filed against Jakeman charging him with embezzlement of the plant. Jakeman has instituted a civil action against the Salt Lake Argus, claiming to be due for wages. The embezzlement case was called yesterday afternoon and Jakeman pleaded not guilty. The case was continued without date until there is a settlement of the civil suit.

Headaches and Neuralgia from COLDS LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy removes cause for use a mallet. Look for signature E. W. GROVE, 2c.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

At the meeting of the Order of the Gleam yesterday evening, new officers were elected for the half-year as follows: President, Ethel Connelly; vice president, Ruby Scranton; secretary, Millicent Lyons; treasurer, Mrs. K. Palm. Mrs. Palm will entertain the club a week from Friday evening.

Yesterday Miss Sawyer of the art department donated two paintings to be hung in the reception room. Miss Mary Tenside, one of the college's enthusiastic patrons, also presented a fine mahogany chair, a walnut chair and two beautiful mirrors for the reception room.

The College Women's league is beginning to show its existence. At the last meeting of the executive committee the following resolutions were presented to Miss Van Cott, dean of women, which had been adopted by the girls: Resolved, to wear smaller hats for sanitary purposes, to do away with all looting and disturbance in the corridors, and to retire to the common luncheon room during luncheon hours. The girls have also adopted a very unique scheme to raise money to procure dishes to be used in the reception hall on "at home days."

SOCIAL AT Y. M. C. A.

The social department of the Y. M. C. A. will hold a social evening for all hardware and machinery companies employees tonight at the Y. M. C. A. building at 8 o'clock. An interesting program has been arranged and it is expected that a large number of the men who are employed at the different stores will attend. Invitations have been sent to all the companies and are in the hands of about 50 men.

15 and 20c POSTUM

Be sure to buy

FOR 15 MINUTES and try it for ten days.

There's a Reason

"Should Utah Adopt Prohibition."

(From the Inter-Mountain Republican, April 6, 1904.)

One of the towns in Utah where the question of control of the liquor traffic has been taken up with great energy is Springville. After many years without a saloon in their midst, the people of Springville found that the attempt was being made to have two licenses issued there. The anti-saloon forces of the community, both Mormon and Gentile, took up the challenge, and they believe now that Springville will continue to be without a saloon.

Heber J. Grant, apostle of the Mormon Church, spoke at Springville during the campaign against the issuing of licenses. An account of that meeting is given in the Springville Independent in part as follows:

"Bishop George R. Hill in his introduction said that at the priesthood meeting in Provo Saturday the strong sentiment had been in work for prohibition for the county and for the state. President Brimhall of the B. Y. C. had said that the boys attending the university from the prohibition town of Springville were the best as a whole, of any in attendance—more brainy, more progressive, easier controlled and better students.

"Apostle Grant said that President Brimhall's testimony was the greatest compliment that could be paid the people of Springville. It was a marvel to him why the Latter-day Saints needed so much preaching on temperance, who had the 'Word of Wisdom' for their guidance.

"He referred to the spread of the prohibition movement in our country. All the states, except six—and he felt humiliated to say that Utah was arrayed with the six—were partially dry. He had recently read the leading articles published against the prohibition movement and he thought we ought to read and investigate both sides of every question, but his mind had not been changed. He had not yet arrived at the conclusion that prohibition would be desirable, or practical, for the state at present, but favored, rather, local option to begin with, though he would not oppose prohibition strenuously, as his natural inclination led him that way.

"He advised the people of Springville not to surrender the principle of prohibition, after a 20-year fight. "After the testimony of President Brimhall," he said, "it appears that your boys are safer, in your town, though you have not, and cannot entirely prohibit the recurrence of any evil."

"The speaker read from the diary of a noted criminal lawyer who says that he had been connected with 4,000 criminal cases and in over 3,000 of them the crimes had been caused by drink.

"Twenty dollars per capita had been spent for liquors in the United States last year. He couldn't say whether Utah had consumed her pro rata or not.

"He said if the Latter-day Saints had kept the Word of Wisdom they would have been the wealthiest community west of the Mississippi; that they spent as much money in breaking the Word of Wisdom annually as they spent in the payment of tithes, but he thought they were improving. He thought the Latter-day Saints ought to have been the leaders in this prohibition movement, and that they ought so to live that it would be impossible for a saloon to exist in a Mormon community. If they would keep the Word of Wisdom it would solve the prohibition question."

DIRECT PRIMARY LAW IS FRAMED

Representative E. C. Ashton Will Ask Permission to Introduce Comprehensive Act.

FOLLOWS OTHER STATUTES

Provides for Direct Vote on Candidates, Doing Away With Primaries And Conventions as Now Held.

One of the important measures to come before the present legislature is the direct primary law, which will be introduced in the house by Representative E. C. Ashton, Mr. Ashton has been working on the law for some time, but was unable to get it completed in time to introduce the measure before the expiration of the 30 days in which the introduction of bills is permitted without special consent of the majority of the house. That such consent will not be difficult to obtain goes without saying, as courtesies will be exchanged between members until toward the end of the session.

Mr. Ashton's direct primary bill is patterned after the most approved laws in existence in the country on that subject. The bill in brief is as follows:

An act relating to primary elections, providing for the organization and government of political parties, repealing chapter 2, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1907, and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith, and prescribing and fixing penalties for the violation thereof.

Section 1. Definitions. Unless inconsistent with the context, words and phrases used in this act shall be defined and construed as follows:

(1) The word "primary" the primary election provided for in this act.

(2) The word "election," a general election, as distinguished from a primary election, and applying to both city and general elections.

(3) The word "precinct," an election district established by law, within which all qualified electors vote at one polling place.

(4) The word "district," any political subdivision of the state consisting of more than one county; provided, that this term shall also extend and apply to the following-named political divisions comprising one or more counties, to-wit: state senatorial district, state representative district, precinct district, and state judicial district.

(5) The words "city election," an election held for the election of officers in a city of 5,000 population or more.

Sec. 2. Scope of Act. Hereafter all candidates for elective offices shall be nominated by the electors, and no nomination by caucus or convention shall be valid. This act shall not apply to special elections to fill vacancies in the office of state school district officers, nor to city elections where the population is less than 5,000.

TIME OF HOLDING PRIMARY.

Sec. 3. The primary shall be held on the last Tuesday in August in 1910, and biennially thereafter, for the nomination of all candidates to be voted for at the next ensuing November election, and on the last Tuesday of August, 1909, and biennially thereafter, for the nomination of all candidates to be voted for at the next ensuing city election.

Sec. 4. At least 30 days before the time of holding the primary, the secretary of state shall prepare and transmit to each county clerk a notice in writing designating the offices for which candidates are to be nominated as each primary.

(1) Upon receipt of such notice each county clerk shall forthwith publish in each precinct in his county, where the primary will be held in each precinct, therein, together with the offices for which candidates are to be nominated.

(2) Each city clerk shall, in each year, at least 45 days before the time of holding the primary, publish in a regular daily paper, once in each week for three consecutive weeks, a notice designating the offices for which candidates are to be nominated at such primary, and shall also post such

notice in three public places in each precinct in said city, such posting to be not more than 20 and not less than 10 days before such primary.

Sec. 5. The name of no candidate shall be printed upon an official ballot used at any primary unless at least 40 days prior to such primary a nomination paper shall have been filed in his behalf, as provided in this act.

SIGN BUT ONE PAPER.

Each signer of a nomination paper shall sign but one such paper for the same office, and shall declare that he intends to support the candidate therein named, in named, and shall add to his signature his residence; if in a city of the first or second class, by street and number (if any), or if in a town, or city of the third class, by postoffice address.

(1) All signers of each separate nomination paper shall reside in the same precinct. The affidavit of a qualified elector shall be appended to each such nomination paper, stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief all the signers thereof are electors of that precinct; that he knows that they signed the same with full knowledge of the contents thereof; that their respective residences are correctly stated therein; that each signer signed the same on the date opposite his name, and that the affidavit intends to support the candidate therein named. Such affidavit shall not be made by the candidate, and shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

(2) Such nomination papers shall be signed:

(a) If for a state office (or for the office of United States senator), by at least 1 per cent of the voters of the party of such candidate in at least each of 10 counties in the state, and in the aggregate not less than 1 per cent of the voters of the state, or the total vote of his party in the state, or by at least 1 per cent of the total vote of his party in each of 20 counties.

(b) If for a district office, by at least 2 per cent of the voters of the election precincts in each of at least one-half of the counties of the district, and in the aggregate not less than 2 per cent nor more than 10 per cent of the total vote of the party designated in such district.

(c) If for a precinct office or for a county office, by at least 3 per cent of the party vote in at least one-fourth of the election precincts of such subdistrict or county; and in the aggregate not less than 3 per cent nor more than 10 per cent of the total vote of the party designated in such subdivision or county.

(d) If for a county precinct committee, by at least 10 per cent of the party vote in such precinct.

BASIS OF PERCENTAGE.

The basis of percentage in each case shall be the vote of the party for secretary of state at the last preceding state election. But any political organization which at the last preceding general election was represented on the official ballot may, upon complying with the provisions of this act, have a separate primary election ticket, as a political party, if any of its candidates received 2 per cent of the total vote cast at the last preceding general election in the state or subdivision thereof in which the candidate seeks nomination.

Whenever a petition signed by qualified electors equal in number to at least 2 per cent of the total vote of the several candidates for secretary of state at the last preceding November election in at least each of 10 counties of the state and in the aggregate not less than 2 per cent nor more than 10 per cent of such total vote cast at said election, and certified to as genuine by the affidavit of 10 well-known, reputable, qualified electors of the state, asking that the signature thereof be recognized as a new political party, and be represented by a separate party ticket at the next ensuing primary, and naming candidates for at least a majority of the state offices to be filled at the next ensuing election, and specifying the name and symbol, or emblem and list of candidates as specified in the various county clerks of the state, upon the receipt of such certification, the respective county and subdivisions thereof, in the same manner as is provided in this act for existing parties, shall be added to the list of parties in nomination a county party ticket, according to the provisions of this act, so far as the same are applicable; provided, that the name of such party shall be signed by not less than 5 per cent, nor more than 10 per cent of the total vote of such county at the preceding November election, and shall be signed by at least 5 per cent of the party vote in each of at least one-fourth of the election precincts of the county, and in the aggregate not less than 3 per cent nor more than 10 per cent of the total vote of the party designated in such county.

(b) Nomination papers for a candidate for the office of councilman shall be signed by at least 1 per cent of the party vote in each of at least one-half of the election districts in the precinct which he seeks to represent, and in the aggregate, not less than 5 per cent of the party vote in the precinct, and not less than 10 per cent of the total vote of the party designated in such ward.

(c) Nomination papers for a candidate for the office of precinct committee shall be signed by at least 1 per cent of the total vote of the party designated in such precinct.

NOMINATION FOR CITY OFFICERS.

(a) Nomination papers for a candidate for a city office, except for a member of the council, shall be signed by at least 5 per cent of the party vote in each of at least one-fourth of the election precincts of the city, and in the aggregate not less than 3 per cent nor more than 10 per cent of the total vote of the party designated in such city.

(b) Nomination papers for a candidate for the office of councilman shall be signed by at least 1 per cent of the party vote in each of at least one-half of the election districts in the precinct which he seeks to represent, and in the aggregate, not less than 5 per cent of the party vote in the precinct, and not less than 10 per cent of the total vote of the party designated in such ward.

(c) Nomination papers for a candidate for the office of precinct committee shall be signed by at least 1 per cent of the total vote of the party designated in such precinct.

Sec. 6. Filing of nomination papers. All nomination papers shall be filed as follows:

(1) For state officers, United States senator, representatives in Congress, state senators, state representatives, and all district officers, in the office of the secretary of state, provided, that when the district is composed of one county or less such nomination papers shall be filed with the county clerk of such county.

(2) For county officers, subdistrict officers, and county and precinct officers and committeemen, in the office of the county clerk.

(3) For city officers and city precinct committeemen, in the office of the city clerk.

Then follow the several forms and the methods of holding elections.

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It's an easy matter to keep your joints and muscles supple—no matter what your age may be or how you have suffered with rheumatism. Rub yourself night and morning with Ballard's Snow Liniment. Cures rheumatism, stiffness, cramps, crick in the back, side, neck or limbs, and relieves all aches and pains. Sold everywhere. C. M. Drug Store, 112 and 114 South Main St., B.

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Thursday, Friday and Saturday Our Entire Line of Winter Coats Must Go—We Have Priced Them for the Next Three Days at Less Than One-Half Children's Coats, Young Girls' Coats, Women's Coats

It's the Greatest Coat sensation of the season. Attend the sale Thursday. You'll get a Coat for almost the carrying of it away. READ THE REMARKABLY LOW PRICES:

\$2.75 Children's Coats—95c	Women's Coats, values up to \$1.50 to go—\$1.95	Women's Coats, empire back, full length, values up to \$20.00, only a few left. While they last to go at—\$8.95
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\$2.50 Children's Coats—\$1.95	Long loose and empire effect. Long Coats for Women, elegant quality broadcloth, values up to \$15.00—\$6.95	

Our Entire Line of FUR COATS and Velvet Coats all go at one-half off. Also Our Entire Line of Fur meet the Same Fate.

Sample Line Sale Skirts, Regular \$7.50 Values, \$4.95

BEAUTIFUL NEW SPRING MODELS, good and extra full sweep a good range of sizes, colors, brown, black and navy blue. These values will be hard to duplicate.



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We must close them all out this week. The hats are stylish, the materials are fine. They are winter hats.

- 1 Table 95 cents—values \$5 and \$6
- 1 Table \$2.95—values \$10.00
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Also pattern imported hats—\$10 and \$12. Some hats are slightly soiled, but can be fixed easily.

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In spite of the scarcity of them we have reduced the 35c ones to 25c—all sizes and colors.